962. *Transferred to the 12th May,* **1988**

Air Service to Chitrakot

963. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the need of air service to Chitrakot due to spectacular rise in the number of tourist from all parts of the country;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to link Delhi, Chitrakot and Khajuraho by air service; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) above be in affirmative, what are the proposed modalities of air service to Chitrakot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) Representations have been made from time to time for commencement of services to Faizabad which is the airport for Chitrakot/Ayodhya.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Comparative Population Growth with China

964. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that China having started its family planning programme only in 1973 has achieved better results in controlling the population growth as compared to India;

(b) if so, what is the comparative annual percentage of population growth of the two countries;

(c) what according to the study, if any, made by Government are the differences in the programme/strategies adopted by the two countries to check the population growth; and

(d) whether Government propose to bring about changes in the plan strategies to achieve better results with regard to family planning programme in the country and if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per latest estimates obtained from Sample Registration System of Registrar General, India, the natural growth rate of population obtained as difference between birth rate and death rate is 2.13 per cent for India in 1986. Based on latest available information, the natural growth rate for China is 1.41 per cent for 1987.

(c) and (d) Government have not undertaken any comparative study in regard to Family Planning Programmes in India and China. However, based on the available reports main differences in the strategies are: China is advocating the policy of "encouraging every couple to have one child" whereas India is working towards two child family norm; while the practice of Family Planning Programme in India is voluntary in keeping with democratic traditions, China's programme included disincentives as well. To effectively check the population growth, main emphasis in the National Family Welfare Programme at present are: ensure optimal use of infrastructure created; involvement of voluntary organisations; improving quality of services to the maximum extent possible; enhancing the child survival; strengthening information education and effective communication; promotion of temporary contraceptive methods.